

THE CRISIS PASSED.

Encouraging News from Gen. Otis as to Manila Situation.

NO FURTHER FORCE NEEDED

As the Insurgents Have Acceded to Every Demand

AND NO CONCESSIONS MADE.

Aguinaldo Promptly Evacuates the City and Suburbs—Better Portions of the Insurgents Amenable to Reason and Desire to Make Approved Reputation Before the World—Trade and Commerce Active—Customs Receipts so far Collected Exceed Expenditures—Military Government Being Perfected.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.—The following dispatches were received to-day from General Otis:

MANILA, Sept. 16, 1898.

Adjutant General Army, Washington.

In my opinion based upon present indications, no further force required. Insurgent leaders in politics and army in excitable frame of mind, but better portion amenable to reason and desire to make approved reputation before the civilized world.

OTIS, Commanding.

MANILA, Sept. 16, 1898.

Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

Telegraphed situation briefly yesterday. Insurgents have acceded to demand and evacuated entire city of Manila, except a small force in one outlying district. No difficulty anticipated and no concessions made to them. Insurgents desire to maintain friendly intercourse with the United States government in all particulars. They organized Congress Thursday at Malolos, twenty miles north of the city to frame a plan of government. Military government made to them being very quiet. Military and police forces almost doubled and large force of command and police. Health of command satisfactory. Trade and commerce active.

Treasury receipts since August 14, \$240,000 Mexican current money. Philippines monthly expenses will aggregate at least \$100,000. One-half required to subsidize thirteen thousand Spanish prisoners. Believe that receipts will largely exceed expenditures. Tariffs and duties imposed, as directed by President on July 12, but received currency of country, no gold basis. United States laws applied for admission of Chinese and opium; sale of licenses for lotteries and other pastimes opposed by public morals, discontinued.

OTIS, Commanding.

The Manila dispatch stating that Aguinaldo has assembled all of the Filipinos at Malolos gives no apprehension to war department officials, as they feel satisfied that the opportunity for a real crisis was past when Aguinaldo removed his forces from the suburbs of Manila. So long as the American forces in and about Manila are left untrammelled there is no disposition to restrict Aguinaldo in holding meetings at the followers outside of the immediate field of American operations.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Of the Philippine Government Inaugurated at Malolos—Profess Ignorance of Forms of Government, but Knows What Independence Means.

MANILA, Sept. 16.—The Philippine National Assembly was inaugurated at Malolos yesterday with great enthusiasm. There were thousands of visitors from the provinces and a great display was made. Aguinaldo, at 9 o'clock in the morning, entered the hall of the convent recently occupied by the Spanish local government.

It is an extremely plain room, adorned with some religious pictures. The insurgent leader was in evening dress, according to the Spanish custom. The others were ordinary costumes. Aguinaldo, who was received with cheers and shouts of "viva America," by the large crowd of natives inside and outside the hall, read a decree convening the members, which included several Spaniards. He next read a message regarding the army and thanked the friendly nations which had not the historical example of liberty and had assisted a down-trodden race. Continuing, Aguinaldo urged and eloquently exhorted the assembly to maintain the noble principles and invoked the "spirits of the martyred Filipinos." The assembly then adjourned for the day.

A Spanish delegate suggested that business be resumed in the afternoon, but a Filipino objected and accused the business of attempting to undermine the constitution. To this the Spaniard replied that he was a sincere Republican and that his only desire was the welfare of the country. The session of the assembly terminated.

During the afternoon many Americans and Europeans arrived and Aguinaldo was busy receiving visitors, including the American consuls.

The correspondent of the Associated Press had a private interview with Aguinaldo, who is extremely willing to compromise himself with the natives. He said that a majority of the Filipinos were able to cope with any army. He admitted that he had never seen a foreign army, with the exception of the barracks at Hong Kong and Singapore and he had never seen those troops on parade.

Aguinaldo declined to discuss the American army and protested his undying gratitude to the Americans.

He said they had come to the Philippines to fight the Spaniards only, and that they had finished the task, it was expected that they would remain. He was unwilling to see the Americans would de-

MAND A REWARD FOR AN ACT OF HUMANITY

and he declined to admit the necessity of a quid pro quo.

The Filipino leader expressed himself confident that the newly founded government would build a navy ultimately, to the point he said the great nations should protect and aid a young nation instead of grabbing her territories. If the Americans should refuse to withdraw the national assembly, he said, must decide the policy to be pursued—a policy which he declined to forecast.

GEN. HASKELL DROPS DEAD.

Went Through the Santiago Campaign, Was Wounded, and Came Home to die of Apoplexy.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 16.—Brigadier General Joseph T. Haskell, died suddenly at his home at the Columbus Post about 4:30 this afternoon. He was stricken with apoplexy, the excitement through which he passed during the day being the immediate cause of the attack.

General Haskell commanded the Seventeenth Infantry at the battle of El Caney and was twice wounded in the left shoulder and knee. He came home about a month ago and was rapidly recovering. The wound in his shoulder, however, had paralyzed his left arm, which he carried in a sling.

This morning the Seventeenth regiment returned home and General Haskell went to the depot in a carriage to welcome his gallant men. He rode at the head of the regiment, through the immense crowds of people that lined the streets were directed almost as much to him individually as to the regiment. At the reviewing stand the crowd surrounded the carriage and flowers were fairly showered into the vehicle from every side.

Although not as strong as formerly, General Haskell appeared rugged and his sudden death was a terrible shock to his family and friends. At 4:30 this afternoon Captain Clay called at General Haskell's residence to pay his respects. The general was sitting at the head of the bed, and when he saw the captain he became so excited that he fell back on his pillow and died. He had been engaged in conversation about five minutes when General Haskell suddenly started to his feet, clasping his hands to his head, then fell to the floor. The only exclamation he made was "I am dying." He was carried to his room, where he died.

General Haskell was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, November 19, 1838. He was appointed a captain of commissary subsistence in 1862 and served throughout the war. For gallantry he was brevetted major, lieutenant colonel and colonel. He became captain in the Twenty-third Infantry July 23, 1866, and was promoted to major of the Twenty-fourth on June 28, 1872. He became lieutenant colonel of the Seventeenth U. S. I., on August 27, 1896.

When Colonel Poland was appointed brigadier general at the outbreak of the war, General Haskell, as lieutenant colonel, assumed command of the Seventeenth U. S. Infantry and led that regiment in the battle of El Caney, in which he distinguished himself by his bravery. He led the regiment through the successful defense of the position, and the success of the battle was largely due to his leadership. He was wounded in the left shoulder. In another instance he received a bullet in his knee. General Haskell lay the remainder of the day on the firing line, such attention being given to his wounds as the improvised hospital service afforded. The brave and brave of their commander in the highest terms. More than one declared that if he had not been followed him to the last man. He kept ahead of the regiment and maintained his position until he was killed. The possession of the line was perfect in each case. It was not until General Haskell fell wounded that their advance was temporarily checked. For his bravery at El Caney, Colonel Haskell was recently promoted to brigadier general.

INFURIATED SPANIARDS

Made It Hot for General Toral on the Landing of Troops at Vico.

VIGO, Spain, Sept. 16.—A crowd of about 700 people besieged the house of General Toral to-day, demanding that the troops which arrived here yesterday from Santiago de Cuba on board the Spanish steamer Leon XIII be immediately landed. They proceeded to the quays cheering the troops and were with difficulty dispersed by soldiers of the garrison. Afterwards a crowd of about 1,600 people returned to the quays and when they saw the soldiers landing, they became infuriated and surrounded General Toral's house, shouting and hissing and stoning the building.

Eventually the Spanish general succeeded in escaping to the Leon XIII. On learning this the crowd gathered on the quays stoned the steamer for half an hour, smashing the cabin windows. The Leon XIII was obliged to leave the place where she was moored.

Home from Porto Rico.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The United States transport Alamo, with troops from Ponce, Porto Rico, proceeded from Jersey City to-day, where trains were in waiting to convey the returned volunteers to their homes. In the District of Columbia, Pennsylvania and Illinois. There was some delay in the company A provisional battalion of engineers, from the First Illinois volunteers, was among the troops debarked from the Alamo. This company was the first to land in Porto Rico, going to the first land in Porto Rico, and ashore at Guayama on July 25, and was the only Illinois command that saw service both in Cuba and Porto Rico. Privates A. L. Chamberlain and W. F. Kauffman were left in hospitals in Florida, the first named at Tampa and the other at Key West. Seven men preceded other at Key West home on hospital ships. The District of Columbia soldiers are in prime physical condition and delighted at the prospect of reaching Washington.

Red Cross Surgeon Dead.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Dr. George W. Lindheim, surgeon of the Red Cross, and corporal of the Eighth regiment, New York volunteers, who had charge of the train conveying 250 sick soldiers of that regiment to this city from Chickamauga, died at his residence here to-day from typhoid fever. He was twenty-seven years old.

MASSING TROOPS

At Southern Stations to Establish Camps for Winter.

SEVENTY THOUSAND SOLDIERS

Already Located in the South, and Orders Will be Issued Sending all Troops at Montauk Point to Southern Stations.

Preparations to be Made for the Military Occupation of Cuba and Porto Rico—Possible Trouble with the Organized Insurgents in Cuba not Being Taken into Serious Account—Slow Progress of Cuban Evacuation Commission.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The military movements are being directed rapidly towards the assembling of a large army in southern stations for winter camps and preparatory to the military occupation of Cuba and Porto Rico. About 70,000 troops are now located in the south and orders will be issued sending the First, Second, Sixth, Ninth, and Tenth cavalry from Montauk to southern stations. The Third cavalry has already gone south and the First and Second Infantry were yesterday afternoon ordered to Annapolis and the Eighth and Sixteenth to Huntsville. This leaves the Seventh, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry, the Second volunteer engineers and Companies G, H, Fourth artillery at Montauk. Without a day or two these last remaining troops will be ordered south and Camp Wikoff will be no more.

The purpose is to establish winter camps between the thirty-first and thirty-fifth parallels. The major part of the army thus assembled is destined for service in Cuba, with a much smaller force for Porto Rico and a reserve in the winter camps. It is not intended, however, to send the army of occupation to Cuba until after the unhealthy season has passed, and meanwhile the troops will be put in the best possible condition.

On account of the desire of the war department that no chances shall be taken in the way of exposure of the troops to the dangers of the unhealthy season, no impatience is felt on account of the rather slow progress of the work of the commission of evacuation at Havana. Great satisfaction is expressed at the progress being made in Porto Rico and the evacuation is expected to occur speedily; but in connection with the occupation of Porto Rico the same anxiety as to the health of the army is not felt, nor are there similar difficulties in connection with establishing the government, Porto Rico becoming at once a part of the territory of the United States.

In assembling and organizing the army for the occupation of Cuba the consideration of possible trouble with the organized insurgents is not being taken into serious account. The Havana dispatches stating that there has developed a strong sentiment in favor of independence and opposition to annexation, coupled with hostility towards the United States is read with rather an air of amusement by officials of the administration who suggest that it is absurd to give as a reason for hostility on the part of Cubans toward the United States that the Cubans are in favor of entire independence. The purpose of the Cubans to establish a stable independent form of government is strictly in accordance with the terms of the President's proclamation and therefore furnishes no reason for a feeling of hostility.

All the information in the possession of the war department, it is said, indicates the most cordial relations and harmony of purpose between the Cubans and the representatives of this government.

PEACE COMMISSIONERS LEAVE

Without any Ceremonies—Will Sail for Paris To-day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.—The peace commissioners, with the exception of Senator Gray, who is expected to join the party at New York to-morrow, left Washington at 4 o'clock this afternoon, over the Pennsylvania railroad, without any ceremonies. The commissioners were accompanied by a considerable staff of attaches and Edward Savery, the faithful and trusted messenger, who has stood guard at the doors of the secretaries and assistant secretaries of state for many years, and who will in Paris still be on guard at the doors of the rooms where the commissioners will take up their quarters.

Before leaving the state department, Secretary Day held a reception and said farewell to all of the employees individually.

Captain Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment of the navy department, was notified at the last moment that the President wished his attendance upon the commissioners at Paris in the capacity of an expert for no one in the United States navy is so well informed as this officer as to the needs of the navy in the matters of coaling and naval stations. He will follow the commissioners on the next steamer.

GRATEFUL SOLDIERS.

Thanks to the People at Home for Delicacies for the Convalescents.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.—The following note of thanks to those who have contributed to the relief of our sick in Cuba has been received by one of the field correspondents of the Associated Press in a letter just received from Santiago:

U. S. YELLOW FEVER HOSPITAL, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 29.

In behalf of the sick who have been and are now in this hospital, I wish to thank the noble men, women, boys and girls of the United States who have contributed to the relief of our poor sick in Cuba.

If those who have aided in this good work could see only one of the beams of delight from the eyes of the convalescents or the sad smile of pleasure from the eyes of the invalid soldier when something is given with the words "Take this; it will do you good," or

"Use this; it was sent from home," it would repay the givers a hundred fold for all their trouble and expense. Only heaven's recording angels with a pen divinely inspired could picture the want, suffering and sickness of our soldiers on this island. Our sick in this hospital when they have received the much-needed delicacies sent from America, have never failed to cheer up as though there was tonic in the fact of the gift and seldom do they fail to say with sparkling eyes, "God bless the dear people at home."

ORLAND DUCKER.

The hospital in question has been established on an island in Santiago bay, about two miles from the city. The letter quoted states that conditions have greatly improved during August, but there is still much need of delicacies such as can only be had through the kindly contributions from the states. Yellow fever has been lost a source of danger had been expected, the death rate being held down to twelve per cent, but typhoid has proved deadly, chiefly owing to the impossibility of obtaining the light nourishment so necessary in the treatment of the disease.

CABINET MEETING.

Secretary Day and Assistant Secretary Moore Tender Their Resignations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The cabinet was in session an hour to-day, Secretary Alger being the only absentee. Secretary Day tendered to the President his resignation as secretary of state and took leave of his cabinet associates. A telegram from General Otis at Manila, was read, showing that the situation there was entirely satisfactory. The instructions to the peace commission were approved. Senator Gray, who is due in Philadelphia, will not come to Washington as his time will be limited but will go direct from Philadelphia to the Campana, upon which the commissioners will sail to-morrow.

Assistant Secretary Moore, of the state department, also tendered his resignation to the President.

Texas Regiment's Quaker Conduct.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Paymaster General Stanton has turned over to the President all the papers relating to the recent unpleasantness growing out of the refusal of a Texas regiment to receive pay from Major Lynch because he is colored. The President has taken no definite action beyond expressing approval of General Stanton's course in sending a sharp dispatch to the commanding paymaster of that department, stating in effect that as Major Lynch had been regularly commissioned by the President as an army paymaster the troops must take their pay from him or else go without pay. Thus the matter stands with the papers before the President. There is a possibility that a new question may arise on the point of insubordination in refusing to receive pay from paymasters regularly commissioned to make payments.

North Atlantic Squadron.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.—Secretary Long this afternoon issued an important order, reorganizing the North Atlantic squadron. The fleet is reduced from a force of about one hundred vessels to thirty-two, the remainder being detached ready for disposition in the future. The four vessels of the Morgan line, the Prairie, Yosemite, Tanquer and the auxiliary cruisers, Badger and Panther are ordered to be laid up in reserve at League Island. The fleet as reorganized will consist of the Indiana, Massachusetts, Texas, New York, Brooklyn, Amphitrite, Puritan, Miantonomah, Terror, Cincinnati, Monitor, Newark, San Francisco, Des Moines, Albatross, Mayflower, New Orleans, Bancroft, Marietta, Topeka, Cassin, Nashville, Wilmington, Machias, Princeton, Fern, Wasp, Hiss, Resolute, Potomac, Scorpion and Albatross.

The New Battleships.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.—The three battleships which have just been contracted for have been assigned to the builders as follows:

The Ohio to the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco; the Missouri to the Newport News Company; the Maine to Cramp & Sons, of Philadelphia. The ships are to be built in thirty-three months. Formal notice of the awards were sent out to-day to the successful bidders.

Schofield Will Probably Accept.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.—Gen. Schofield called at the white house to-day and had nearly an hour's conference with the President regarding the matter of his acceptance of a place on the commission to investigate the conduct of the war. On leaving the general said that the matter was still in abeyance and that probably a decision would be reached at another conference to be held to-morrow.

Six Will Serve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.—The expectation is that Hon. Charles Denby, ex-minister to China will accept the President's invitation to become a member of the commission which is to investigate the conduct of the war department during the war with Spain. This, with the other persons who have practically indicated their willingness to serve, makes six in all, the remaining five being Messrs. Howell, Sexton, Keen, Dodge and Gilman.

Chaplain to be Court-Martialed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.—The secretary of the navy to-day ordered a court-martial for the trial of Chaplain McIntyre, of the Oregon, who is accused of publicly denouncing his brother officers who engaged in the battle of July 3. The court will meet in Denver on the 25th inst.

General Miles Improving.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.—General Miles is much improved, having no fever to-day. On the advice of the attending physician, however, the general will remain in bed for the present. The plan for a rest from the duty is about given up, and he is expected back at army headquarters soon.

Sick Soldiers in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—New York and Brooklyn to-day received 316 soldiers who were brought down from Camp Wikoff on board the steamer Shinnecock. Of the number 187 were taken by Dr. A. E. Gallant, representing the Woman's National War Relief Association to the Salvation Army in East River street to rest up until their further papers can be made out. Four were sent to St. Vincent's hospital and four to Roosevelt hospital, in New York, the remainder being about equally divided between the Long Island college and St. Peter's hospital in Brooklyn. Nearly all of the invalid soldiers were from the regular army or from the Massachusetts, Ohio and Illinois volunteers.

SALUTES THE ARMY.

Address of President Maso of the Cuban Republic

TO THE INSURGENT FORCES.

He Congratulates Them on the end of the Conflict and the Final Edictment of Spanish Power—Refers to the American People as "Our ally of Yesterday, our Host of to-day, our Friends Forever." Looks Forward to the Time When Cuba Shall Become Sovereign in the Enjoyment of Her Independence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.—Senator Quesada, of the Cuban junta, has received the following address to the Cuban army, issued by President Maso, of the Cuban republic:

To the Army of the Republic:

It is a pleasing duty which the government council could not but fulfill and which at the same time it deems as the highest gift of fortune, to announce to the army of liberation the end of the struggle carried on in these heretofore rich, but now devastated fields, before all the world, between dignity and injustice.

There is no need to say whose is the victory. Cuban panoply by a feeling of honor and the defense of right was aided in its weakness by the magnitude of the necessary sacrifice and went into the struggle with the firm and serene resolution of one who faces death, to conquer death itself, seeking refuge in immortality—the stubborn resistance had to result in our complete destruction or triumph. And as there remain Cubans in existence, success cannot belong to Spain.

All the vigorous efforts of the nation that discovered this new world and was its mistress, made during three years and a half of dire war, with all its combats, eras and egotism, have been sufficient to prevent the final effacement from this hemisphere of that grasping and proud people, to the eternal shame of its name and material ruin of its power, expiating finally its grave fault by such a heavy punishment.

Praise for this Country.

"Its honest and implacable judge, was another nation—blessed by fate, youthful, pushing, generous, just."

"The United States of North America, from the moment of its birth, February 24, 1776, has been casting its eyes across the small sea which separates us, towards this bloody and agitated land. Moved by our convulsions, the United States could not continue to live the pleasant life which their prosperity guaranteed them, and which other countries, indifferent to our misfortunes, have continued to live. The United States gave in their manufactures our rifles were made; from their shores came numerous expeditions; their press with immense and constant clamor, called for justice, praising our triumphs, publishing our sufferings, encouraging us by their sympathy and promise of help while it protested against and condemned the atrocities of Spain."

"American diplomacy drove the infamous Weyler out of our hands, and terminated the criminal policy of concentration; the United States have continued their great work of humanity and justice, sacrificing their own peace, offering their own treasure and giving their own noble blood, constituting itself the guardian of our rights, and by which the empire of Spain is forever extinguished in the Antilles, and Cuba becomes sovereign in the enjoyment of her independence."

"Every Cuban heart therefore instead of bitterness and sorrow must be proud of having done its duty and grateful to its protector."

Salutes the Army.

"And the army of the revolution should also receive the congratulations of the rising republic; it deserves our boundless gratitude. The government council, therefore, salutes the Cuban army, who have been a model of abnegation and heroism; it has shown a perseverance equal to its bravery."

"The American people, our ally of yesterday, our host of to-day, our friend always, is contemplating Cuba, who day by day witnesses our triumphs. Let Cuba be worthy of herself and she will be worthy of the friendship of the United States. The Cuban army will do its part; it has fought under the motto embodying our ideals—country and liberty. We have at last a country and will derive liberty."

"Our love for Cuba will cause us to have little trouble in establishing a calm present harbinger of a prosperous future. Neither interest nor hatred were the motives which impelled us to this war. No one who gives up his home and suffers hardships and misery, is incapable of such baseness. The Cuban flag so gallantly defended and stained with crime or violence or revenge. The good judgment and unanimity of the Cubans will gain for them the admiration of the world. They will deserve a place in history, for they will have seen their work accomplished and their country redeemed and triumphant."

"Camaguey, September, 1898."

"BARTOLOMI MASO."

NINE FISHERMEN LOST.

Collision of Steamer Gloucester with a Fishing Schooner.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—The steamer Gloucester, of the merchants' and miners' transportation company, which arrived here this forenoon from Baltimore, reports that at 1:30 o'clock this morning she collided with the Gloucester schooner, Alice Jordan, off Martha's vineyard, and that nine of the Jordan's crew were drowned. Seven of the crew were saved and brought here on the Gloucester.

The Gloucester sailed from Baltimore on her regular trip to this city, touching at Norfolk, which point she left Wednesday night. When north of Cottage City about 1:40 o'clock this morning just after the big boat had steamed through Vineyard Sound she crashed into a Gloucester fisherman which had sailed across her bows. The schooner, which proved to be the Alice C. Jordan was cut down to the waters edge and rapidly filled. The Gloucester was stopped at once and boats ordered lowered. The schooner sunk in a very few minutes and before nine of the crew who were asleep below could reach the deck. The captain and six of the Jordan's men were taken from the water by the Gloucester's men. The commander of the fisher-

man, Captain Jeremiah H. Warren, was also rescued. The boats of the Gloucester searched for a long time for traces of the nine missing men, but without success.

Capt. F. M. Howse, of the Gloucester, says that the steamer had all her lights lit at the time of the accident. The weather was cloudy and the night quite dark.

Captain Warren stated that the most of his crew were new men recently shipped at Gloucester and that he did not know the names of those who were lost. The schooner, Alice C. Jordan was owned by William H. Jordan, of Gloucester, and registered eighty-six gross tons.

Later in the afternoon the names of seven of the lost fishermen were learned. They are: Harry H. Gow, Gloucester; Russell Gloucester; Jeremiah Ryan, Gloucester; Charles Smith, Gloucester; Maurice Monson, Henry Parker.

MURDER MYSTERY SOLVED.

The Identity of the Woman Whose Dismembered Body Was Found Near Bridgeport, Connecticut, Has Been Established.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 16.—As a result of to-day's developments there seems to be almost no doubt that the woman whose dismembered body was found early in the week in the Yellow mill pond was Grace Marian Perkins, of Middleboro, Mass.

In fact, so positive have the authorities become that Medical Examiner Downs this noon filled out a death certificate for the case of the woman and the name of the victim he wrote as Grace Marian Perkins. The identification by the young woman's father yesterday was supplemented to-day by that of the Middleboro dentist who had treated Miss Perkins' teeth. He said there could be little doubt, the body was that of Miss Perkins. Undertaker Guelin has notified the members of the Perkins family at Middleboro that the remains are at his morgue awaiting their pleasure.

Additional information has also come from Middleboro to the effect that Miss Perkins last left her home at Middleboro, presumably with one Charles Bourne, a young man of the town and that since that time all trace of her has been lost. The police here have been making efforts to locate Bourne. The police are eager to ascertain the whereabouts of Dr. Francis Guelin, who was the dentist under county jailer has been looking over the discarded effects of the erstwhile prisoners at his jail. He has come across three articles of clothing formerly owned by Dr. Guelin, husband of Nancy Guelin and once an inmate of the jail, on each of which, it is stated, appears the initials "C. B." which would identify each as a piece of a man's under garment in one of the bundles which was found in the mill pond.

Thanks to Her Daughter.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 16.—Mrs. Richard R. Thomas, of Wilkes Barre, Pa., this county, thinks the body of the woman found in the river at Bridgeport, is that of her daughter Grace. She says the description tallies with that of her daughter. Miss Thomas had been living in Stamford, Conn., for five years past. She was in the habit of writing once a week to her mother until about a month ago, since which time nothing has been heard from her.

AWFUL DESTRUCTION

Wrought by the Hurricane in the West Indies—The Worst Visitation During Century.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 16.—The hurricane of Sunday was undoubtedly the worst visitation of the kind experienced by the West Indies during the century, both in violence and extent. The hurricane swept along the island chain from Barbados west to St. Vincent and thence northwest to St. Kitts, where it was last heard from.

Barbados suffered mostly from the rain which destroyed the crops and roads as it did at St. Lucia and other islands while the centre of the storm swept St. Vincent and Guadalupe.

Details received from St. Vincent show that an unparalleled destruction of life and property has taken place there. Out of a population of 41,000 three hundred were killed and 30,000 were injured and rendered homeless. Besides this, owing to the complete destruction of the provisions, they are all starving. The island has been absolutely gutted by the wind and floods from the mountains in addition to the waves along the coast.

There has been great loss to shipping along the track of the cyclone. Relief funds are being raised in response to an appeal from the governor of St. Vincent, where all descriptions of food and clothing and other necessities were lost in the general destruction. The demand for building materials is unlimited.

No details of the work of the hurricane have been received from Guadeloupe.

CAMP MEADE.

Hospitals Consolidated—The Results of Several Courts-Martial.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLEBORO, Pa., Sept. 16.—Chief Surgeon Girard issued an order to-day, consolidating the Red Cross hospitals with the second division hospitals under the management of Major Charles C. Wiley, of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania regiment. Captain Wittington, of the Fourth Missouri, will be retained as executive officer. The female nurses furnished by the Red Cross society can be used to better advantage by the consolidation of these hospitals.

The findings in the case of Captain J. B. McDevitt, of Company B, Sixth Pennsylvania, who was tried by general court-martial for conduct unbecoming an officer, have just been made public. The captain is acquitted and restored to his command. The testimony in the case of Lieutenant Wise, of the Twenty-second Kansas, was concluded to-day. Wise testified in his own defense that Lieutenant Morgan had ordered the soldiers to dig at Manassas for relics and that the men did not know that they were despoiling the graves of Confederate soldiers. Morgan denied giving such orders, although several other witnesses corroborated the story of Wise. The verdict in the Morgan case has not yet been made public.

Wants a Receiver.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Mayor Bernhard, of Wisconsin, filed a petition in the circuit court to-day for the appointment of a receiver for the National Lined Oil Company. He charges the directors of the company with mismanagement and alleges that they have been engaged in gambling operations.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

Minister of Justice Completes Examination of Documents.

WILL REFER WHOLE MATTER

To a Commission Competent to Undertake a Revision of the Proceedings. General Opinion is the Cabinet will Adopt the Proposal for a Revision Unanimously—It is Predicted that a Ministerial Crisis will Undoubtedly Follow this Action—President Faure and the Army.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The newspapers here say the minister of justice, M. Garçon, has completed the examination of the documents in the Dreyfus case and that he will communicate to the ministers at the cabinet council to be held to-morrow his intention to refer the matter to a commission competent to undertake a revision of the proceedings. The general opinion is that the cabinet will adopt the proposal for a revision of the case unanimously, with the exception of the minister of war, General Zurlinden, who yesterday informed the minister of justice that he intends to resign if it develops that he does not agree with his colleagues.

The "Figaro" and "Rappel" say they believe that in case General Zurlinden resigns, M. Brisson, the premier, is resolved to take the portfolio of minister of war and give the portfolio of minister of the interior to M. Vallee.

According to the Gaulois, the result of the decision of the minister of justice will be a ministerial crisis, as this paper claims other ministers will also resign.

PRESIDENT FAURE

Tenets the French Army and Decorates an American General.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—President Faure at the conclusion of the army manoeuvres to-day, says a dispatch from Gonnettes, had luncheon with the officers and made a speech, in the course of which after praising the tactical knowledge and devotion of the officers and the discipline and drill of the soldiers he said:

"In the name of the country I thank the generals, officers and soldiers who left their homes to serve with their whole strength the noblest conceivable ideal. The trials through which they have passed have always drawn closer the union of the fatherland and the army. I see these children of the French family filled with the same enthusiasm, spirit and faith, gather around the flag in order to defend the common patrimony of honor. In this hour of our crisis, the French Republic,